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A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
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THE BEE

WASHINGTON

The Bee
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
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Do you want reliable news? Do you want a
fearless race advocate? Do you want colored
trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

Vol. XIV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1895.

No. 10.

DEFEATED BY FRAUD.

HOW SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS
ELECT CONGRESSMEN—HON. GEO.
W. MURRAY'S CONTEST.

Mr. Thomas H. Wheeler, attorney
for Hon. Geo. W. Murray, of South
Carolina, who is a contestant for a seat
in Congress against Hon. Wm. Elliott,
has prepared a very able brief in the
case of Mr. Murray, which shows how
the democrats of South Carolina elect
members of Congress by voting dead
men and Chinese.

One of the most remarkable cases
ever in Mr. Wheeler's brief is that of
Thomas Cunningham, against whom
an affidavit had been prepared and
sworn to two days before the election,
to prevent him from voting, by one J.
B. Duffie, and when he was placed on
the stand and cross-examined by Law-
yer Wheeler, he was made to forget he
ever had a memory. It was the finest
piece of cross-examination that one
would want to read.

Mr. Wheeler makes the man say, at
the beginning of his cross examination,
that he swore to the affidavit, and be-
fore he concludes Duffie says, relative
to the same affidavit as to whether he
made it, he, among other things, said,
"I cannot recollect."

Other cases of fraud against Con-
gressman Murray is shown where dead
men have been voted, men who had
been dead for two years or more, ac-
cording to the evidence which Mr.
Wheeler presents in his brief.

The first congressional district of
South Carolina is composed of six
counties; the white voting population
consist of 11,451 and the colored 32,878.
Notwithstanding the great colored
population in the first congressional
district, Mr. Elliott claims to have
been elected.

The democratic election officers had
Chong Chang, a Chinaman, to
register and vote in one county when he
lived in another (Charleston). The
Chinaman admitted himself that he
never voted in the county in which the
democrats have had him registered
and voted.

Congressman Murray claims that he
was elected by 2,704 majority over El-
liott.

There is no doubt that fraud of the
kind has been perpetrated
against Congressman Murray, and the
House should by all means seat
him.

THE EIGHT-PAGE BEE.

THE NEWEST AND BEST JOURNAL
PUBLISHED.

The Washington BEE is no doubt the
best and best journal published
in Afro-American in this country.

The BEE contains more news than
any two weeklies published anywhere
in the United States.

Here are our exchanges say:

[From the Alexandria Leader.]

The Washington BEE has purchased
an entire new outfit. The Bee will be
an eight-page paper. May suc-
ceed attend the Bee.

[From the Evening Star.]

ENLARGED TO EIGHT PAGES.

The Washington BEE appeared Sat-
urday, enlarged and substantially im-
proved, as an eight-page paper. It
presented many illustrated fea-
tures, including portraits of Major
General, Commissioner Ross and other
officials and prominent citizens.
The general tone and character of the
publication the place and name it has
for itself under the editorial
management of William Calvin Chase.
The leading editorial Saturday
night support to Gov. McKinley's
policy for President.

[From the Western Optic.]

The Washington, D. C., BEE is out
in new dress of type, and with its
new make-up now ranks with the
best Negro newspapers in Amer-
ica. May the Bee improve each shin-
gle.

[From the Athens Clipper.]

The last issue of the Washington
BEE presents a very pleasant ap-
pearance to the public. It has eight pages
containing rich reading matter. Ed-
itor Chase has lost none of his old
vigilance in wielding the pen. The
BEE congratulates the Bee and
its editor may live many
years to sting the enemies of the race.

[From the Baltimore Standard.]

The Washington BEE comes to us
in an eight-page form, and is
improved every way. Editor
Chase is to be congratulated.

[From the Chicago A. M. E. Record.]

The Washington BEE came out last
Saturday, considerably improved. It is
an eight-column paper, and has the
appearance of property stamped upon
its departments.

DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

OUTLOOK FOR DELEGATES—CARSON'S
DEFEAT WILL COME—TWO CONVEN-
TIONS—HIS CLAIMS TO THE NATION-
AL CONVENTION WILL BE IGNORED.

The opposition to the member of the
national committee who represents the
District of Columbia is almost unani-
mous in the twenty-two election dis-
tricts. Mr. Carson, reports the know-
ing ones, is playing a great bluff game,
and that there is no earthly show for
Carson's election. In the event he is
defeated, he has already said that he
will carry a contest to the national con-
vention, and that Messrs. Quay, Clark-
son and others will admit him. If this
is all Mr. Carson has to base his hopes
of admission on, the BEE is of the
opinion that he will not be admitted to
the next national convention.

Mr. Carson has no idea of winning;
he knows that it is just as impossible
for him to overcome the great opposi-
tion to him as it was to retain his posi-
tion under this democratic administra-
tion. Col. M. M. Parker and Col.
Truesdale are working in conjunction
with Carson. The moment that the
politicians found out that Col. Trues-
dale had a hand in the pie the opposi-
tion became more intense. Mr. Robert
H. Key is building up a strong opposi-
tion to Carson in South Washington.
Mr. Key is very popular in that section
of the city. If Mr. Key is defeated it
will be by false friends.

There are men in whom Carson has
the most implicit confidence who will
at the proper time throw him over-
board.

Carson is in the second district, and
from present outlook there will be a
triple set of delegates from that dis-
trict. Andrew Gleason is very strong
in that, the second. Mr. Otlet has
made some very bad breaks recently
by appointing one of Carson's chief
lieutenants on the works. The friends
of Mr. Key look upon such an appoint-
ment with suspicion.

The BEE will not be surprised to see
two sets of delegates from every dis-
trict in the city.

At any rate the claims of Carson's
with a contest will be ignored.

[From the Washington Times.]
GEORGE PRYOR IS WHITE.

CYCLE CORPS OF THE NATION-
AL GUARD SO DECIDES.

RETAINED AS A MEMBER.

The cycle corps of the National Guard
at its meeting at the L street armory
last night determined that its treasurer,
George H. Pryor, is a white man so far
as has been learned, and that he be
retained as a much-abused member of
the corps.

The question was raised upon the
grounds that Mr. Pryor's mother is em-
ployed in one of the departments, and
is put down upon the pay-roll as col-
ored.

Capt. Samuel H. Wiggins presided at
the meeting, and after the routine mat-
ters had been disposed of, Mr. Pryor
retired from the room.
Lieut. Libbey made a brief statement
of the facts in the case. He said sev-
eral members of the corps had visited
Mr. Pryor's home and his mother and
sisters are as white as anybody. Mr.
Pryor had shown himself in every way
a gentleman and worthy of the confi-
dence and respect of his comrades.
When the question was raised he had
come forward at once and offered to
resign rather than in any way interfere
with the success of the company.

WANTS TO KEEP HIM ANY WAY.

For one, said Lieut. Libbey, he was
in favor of retaining Mr. Pryor in the
company, even if it could be proved
that there was some far off tinge of col-
ored blood in him; but if any one felt
otherwise now was the time to speak.
The matter was now up once for all,
and any who wanted to object to the
member's color must make known his
objection or forever hold his peace.

Sergt. Gibson said he had called at
Pryor's home, and seen his mother and
sisters, and so far as he could see they
were white. Mr. Pryor was white, as
they all knew, and a clever gentleman.
He was a good deal whiter in his be-
havior than some men who had been
in the company. He was in favor of re-
taining him in the membership. Other
members indicated their approval.

The only suggestion of dissent heard
was when a member asked if the reten-
tion of Mr. Pryor might not tend to pre-
vent men from joining the corps. It
was answered that probably very few
persons not directly interested in the
company had read the article further
than to glance at the headlines. It was
not probable that any likely to prove
useful would be hindered from joining
for such a cause.

NO BLEMISH ON HIS REPUTATION.

Capt. Wiggins said Mr. Pryor had
joined the cycle corps nearly three
years ago under Capt. Crouch, and so
far as he knew the question of his color
had never been raised before. There
was at the time he joined a recruiting
committee, whose business it was to
investigate the eligibility of gentlemen
who were being considered for mem-
bership. There was every reason to
believe that these men had done their
duty faithfully and had found Mr. Pryor

in every respect a proper person to be-
come associated with the members of
the corps.

Mr. Pryor has always behaved so as
to deserve the respect of his compan-
ions, and he was in favor of dropping
all investigation as to his color. If any
one felt differently, a motion for the ap-
pointment of an investigating com-
mittee was now in order. Otherwise no
one must ever raise the question again.

After a short pause Lieut. Libbey
made a motion that the question be
dropped, and that Mr. Pryor be invited
to return to the room and informed of
their action. This was unanimously
carried, and Sergt. Gibson was request-
ed to call Mr. Pryor.

When he came in Capt. Wiggins said:
"We have decided, Comrade Pryor,
that you are so valuable to the corps
and we want you with us so much that
we will drop the investigation entirely
and invite you to retain your mem-
bership."

With this he extended his hand, which
was cordially grasped by the returning
member, while he expressed his thanks.
Then the other members crowded
around and shook hands, while Mr.
Pryor thanked them for their good will.

The meeting closed after sundry rou-
tine heads had been disposed of.

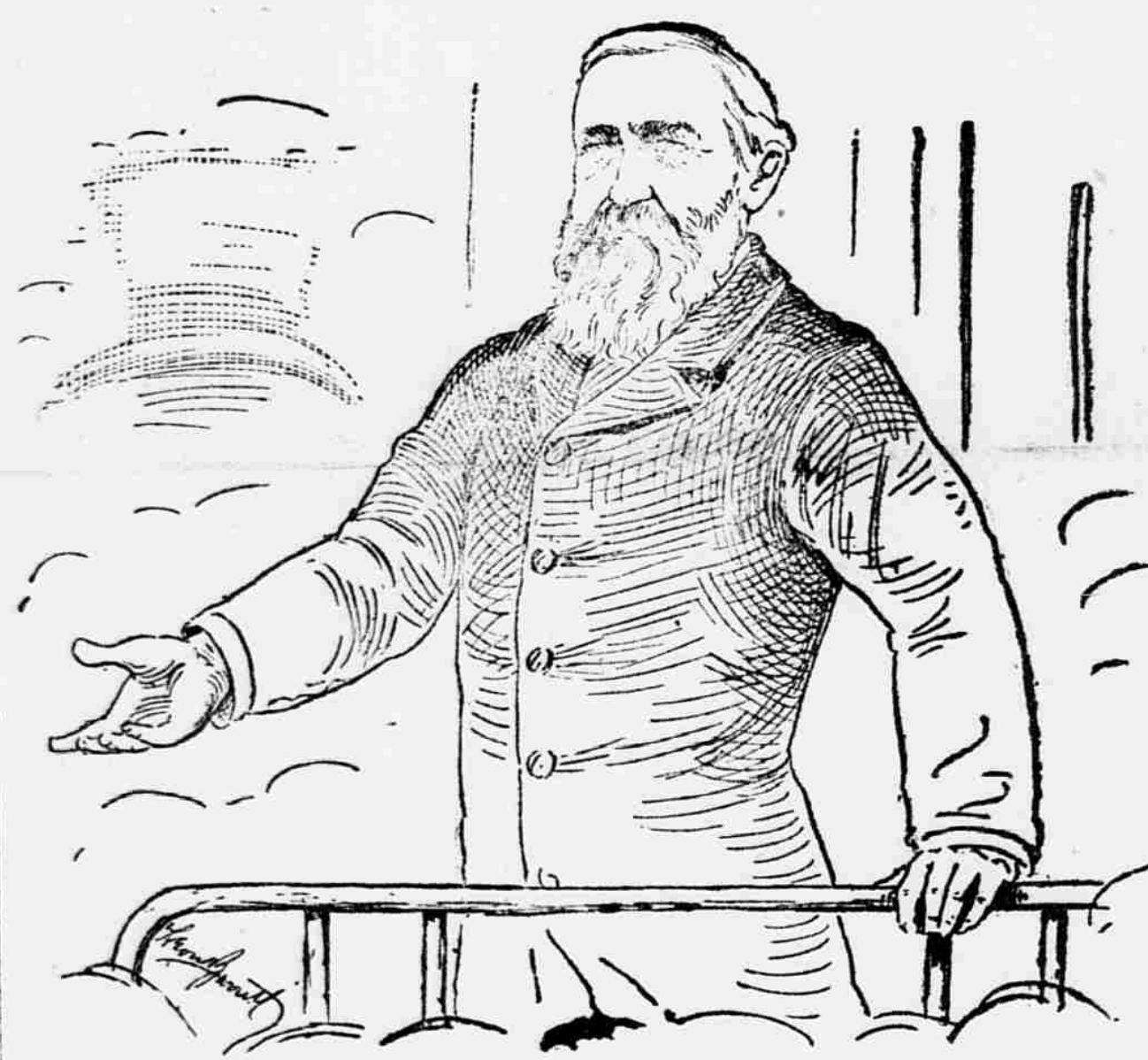
Capt. Wiggins is the eldest son of our
poet Samuel Adams Wiggins, and a
graduate of the Washington High
School and late member of the George-
town College of Law, who has attained
his present rank as captain of the mili-
tary cyclists of the National Guard by
his perseverance and pluck, serving as
first sergeant during the entire period
the company has been in the service—
over four years.

GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Ex-President Harrison is to-day one
of the most distinguished personages
in the American republic. He is looked
upon more and feared more by the
politicians of the country than any man
who has been thus far mentioned as a
candidate for the presidential honors.
If fortune should strike Genl. Harrison
for a renomination he will no doubt
pursue a more liberal policy toward
his party than he did before he was
succeeded by Mr. Cleveland. Who-
ever is elected president on the repub-
lican ticket, it is not likely that he will
allow Mr. Cleveland's civil service
rules to remain in force. General Harri-
son is a very positive man and no doubt
hard for the politicians to manage.

Mr. Harrison entered the Senate at
the beginning of the Forty-seventh
Congress in 1881, and sat till March 4,
1887. April 27, 1882, a discussion was
had in the Senate on House Bill 5804,
a bill to execute certain treaty stipula-
tions with the Chinese. He made two
speeches, which can be found in the
Congressional Record, at pages 3359
and 3360. He contended as the treaty
used the word "laborer," it was not
in the power of Congress to enlarge
the meaning of that same word; it
would be held to have the same mean-
ing in any law that Congress might
pass.

Ex-County Clerk M. G. McLain, a



HON. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

RECOGNIZING THE COLORED MAN.

[From the Boston Daily Globe.]

The directors of the Atlanta expo-
sition have done the right thing at
the right time. They have invited that
able representative of "the colored
south," Booker T. Washington of the
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Insti-
tute, to deliver one of the special ad-
dresses on the occasion of the opening
of the great fair.

In the development of the resources
of the South, the negro is destined to
take no small or unimportant part. He
is in America to stay, and the more
encouragement he receives from the
white man in his efforts to advance
the better it will be for both races and
for the whole South.

The wide action of the Atlanta di-
rectors ought to be a potent factor in
allaying race suspicions and jealousies
throughout the south, and thus bring-
ing about an era of good feeling be-
tween white and black throughout
Dixie land.

CULTIVATE YOUR CHILD'S TEACHER.

INVITE HER TO YOUR HOME—STUDY THE
ATMOSPHERE OF THE SCHOOLROOM.

The first thing to do is to visit the
school which your children attend.
Make a point of this, even if it means a
sacrifice of something else, writes Ed-
ward W. Bok in an article on "Our
Schools and Our Teachers," in the Sep-
tember Ladies' Home Journal. Few
things can be more important than to
see for yourself the surroundings of
your child during school hours. Ob-
serve quietly yet keenly, but remember
that observations or comments you
have to make, the teacher of the class in
which your child happens to be is not
the proper person to whom to make
them. The principal of the school or
the superintendent is the proper func-
tionary for such purposes. The teacher
is helpless; she must accept conditions
as she finds them. She is an employee,
pure and simple. But seek her out and
win her acquaintance and confidence.
Show her that you mean to co-operate
with her. She knows that the best re-
sults can only be obtained when teacher
and parent co-operate. Invite her to
your home—not in a general way, but
at a definite time. Make her feel that
you want her to be something more
than the teacher of your child. Make
a friend of her if you can; at least give
her the opportunity to show that she
has another side to her nature than that
which she shows in the classroom. The
teacher's burden is a heavy one rather
than a light one.

one-armed soldier, who followed Gen-
eral Harrison's lead in a good many
hard places during the war, is a great
admirer of his old commander's sol-
dierly qualities. No man, he says,
was dearer to the boys in the line than
General Harrison, and it rose from one
single element in the man's character—
his determination to take the leading
part in whatever he asked his men to
do. He, too, recalls the bloody charge
at Resaca, where his own right arm
was shot away, and the sight of Gen-
eral Harrison waving his sword aloft,
and shouting in that shrill voice for
which he was noted: "Come on, boys."
Continuing, he said: "One scene has
always lived in my memory. Our old
chaplain, Allen, a man who was be-
loved by all the boys and for whom al-
most every man in the regiment would
have given his life, conducted service
on Sunday with Colonel Harrison, as
it was then, and Lieut.-Col. Sam. Mer-
rill assisting. I have often heard Gen-
eral Harrison offer up the prayer for
the boys' welfare and protection down
there on those Southern fields, so far
away from home, and many times have
heard him address the boys in place of
the chaplain. Never to my knowledge,
in all the trying times of the war, did I
ever see one thing from him unbecom-
ing a Christian. I think the battlefield
and the camp bring out what there is
in a man about as well as anything can,
and I have seen General Harrison
tested in every way. As a soldier,
courageous, sympathetic and enduring,
the army had no better."

There is no doubt but that the friends
of General Harrison will present his
name before the next Republican Na-
tional Convention.

LABORER INHERITS \$750,000.

Matthew McGinnis, of Indianapolis, Falls
Heir to a Large Estate in Toledo.

Indianapolis, Aug. 26.—Matthew Mc-
Ginnis, a laborer, living at No. 249 West
Maryland street, has just discovered
that he is the heir of his brother, Dan-
iel McGinnis, who died in Toledo, in
1890, leaving an estate valued at \$750,000.
The two brothers separated in Ireland
when boys, and Daniel spent years try-
ing to find his lost brother, who emi-
grated to the far West and came here
seven years ago. Had Matthew not
been found the estate would have gone
to the Roman Catholic church under the
will.

THIRTY ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

French Police Believe Them Responsible
for the Rothschild Bomb.

Paris, Aug. 26.—The efforts of the police
upon the life of Baron Alphonse de Roths-
child, on Saturday afternoon, last, by send-
ing him an infernal machine, disguised as
a mail package, which exploded, and re-
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fidential clerk, M. Jodkowitz, seriously in-
juring the latter's right eye, and blowing off some of
his fingers, have proved unavailing up to
the present. The police authorities, how-
ever, are convinced that it was the work
of Anarchists, and thirty suspected An-
archists have been arrested, examined and
obliged to give the police specimens of
their handwriting. They were subsequently
discharged. M. Jodkowitz continues to im-
prove.

London, Aug. 26.—A special dispatch
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Paris, Aug. 26.—M. Jacoby, the con-
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The doctors attending him performed an
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Subscribe to the BEE.

MISSIONS DRAW IMPOSTORS.

CHINESE NEWSPAPER GIVES A CAUSE
OF THE RECENT OUTRAGES.

It Says Motives of Robbery Were One of
the Causes of the Attack—Also That the
Missionaries Are Surrounded by Crimi-
nals and Social Outcasts Who Often Kid-
nap Children and Take Them to the
Mission—Testimony That No Really Sin-
cere Converts Are Ever Made in China.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Sam Moyer, a
prominent merchant of this city, has
received a copy of a Chinese newspaper
published at Foo Chow, which gives
four columns of space to an account of
the attack upon the English and Ameri-
can missionaries in June. The article
shows that the attack on the mission
houses arose first from motives of rob-
bery, caused by the building of houses
with basements, and second, by the
revelation of the corrupt practices of
some of the hangers-on of the mission
stations.

Houses with basements are something
unusual in China.
There is a large camp of bandits near
Ku-Cheng, composed of the wild tribes
and fugitives from the civilized parts
of Foo Kien. These bandits heard of the
peculiarities of the construction of the
missionary houses, and conceiving that
the basements were intended to store
treasures, the bandits planned and
executed the first raid for the purpose
of the robbery.

According to the China newspaper
it was found that the basements of the
missionary houses were closely guarded
by the disreputable Chinese hangers-on
of the missions. The missionaries can-
not talk the language and hire inter-
preters. The Chinese in the interior
who have a smattering of any foreign
language, are almost always young men
who have run away to avoid pun-
ishment for petty crimes or to shirk
the support of their families, going to
some treaty port until their offenses are
forgotten. They are regarded as social
outcasts. The advent of the mission-
ary opens a new field for the unscrupu-
lous.

The outcast is ready to act as an in-
terpreter, and also to become a convert
—anything for an easy living. He be-
comes a member of the missionary
staff and the household. The mission-
ary wants converts, the hangers-on
want some luxurious relatives. There are,
the paper says, only two ways to get con-
verts in China. One is to hire them;
the other is by kidnapping children and
keeping and teaching them. Good
missionaries don't allow any kidnapp-
ing, but most of the missionaries, while
good people themselves, do not know
how to handle their native staff. An
interpreter sees a child, a girl ten or
twelve years old, and finds out that her
parents are poor or careless people, not
likely to make much of a fuss at her
disappearance.

He coaxes the child to visit the mis-
sion, and often force has to be used.
The missionary is told, that the child
wishes to become a Christian; "that she
wants to live in the mission. A d be in-
structed or some other invention which
seems plausible to the ignorance and
zeal of the missionary, and something
is added to show the importance of
guarding the new candidate from re-
capture by the heathen relatives, where
the missionary is assured, would do so
to prevent the perversion of the child's
faith.

As the missionary cannot talk to the
child, he trusts the interpreter. The
latter practically gets the girl. She is
his slave for the time being, and he in-
duces the missionary to keep her safely
and out of sight until he can see her
and get the money for her.
The burning of the missions, freed
some of the girls, who told the stories
of their kidnapping, confinement and
the indignities to which they were sub-
jected. The story appears to show the
ferocity of the Chinese. This started
the riot and the mob attacked the
missionaries and interpreters indiscrimi-
nately.

The Governor of Foo-Kien sent 1,000
soldiers up to Min River to quell the
riot and restore order, but the bandits
joined with the rabble and whipped the
soldiers. The soldiers lost half their
number and had to retreat. At the time
the paper was printed it was said the
whole section was in the control of the
mob.

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ERIE IS TO BE SOLIDIFIED.

ITS REORGANIZATION PLAN ISSUED
BY MORGAN & CO., THE BANKERS.

New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Property
to be Operated With the New York,
Lake Erie and Western and Chicago
and Erie, Making One Compact
System Between New York and Chi-
cago—Syndicate of \$25,000,000 to
Subscribe for \$15,000,000 of the Prior
Lien Bonds of the New Company.

New York, Aug. 26.—The Erie reor-
ganization plan has been issued by
Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., of New
York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., of Lon-
don, who accompany it with an expla-
natory circular. The reorganization
committee consists of C. H. Coster,
Louis Fitzgerald and Anthony J.
Thomas.

The plan says that the Erie system is
made up of the lines known as the New
York, Lake Erie and Western, the New
York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Chi-
cago and Erie roads. These two latter
are operated by or for the Erie.

An arrangement has been made with
the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio
railroad voting trustees, whereby, sub-
ject to ratification by their beneficiaries,
they undertake to foreclose and deliver
the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio
property, subject only to the prior lien,
equipment and leased line securities, for
which reservation is made.

It is understood that Messrs Morgan
& Co. have also practically secured the
Chicago and Erie, so that the Erie sys-
tem will be consolidated into one com-
pact organization from New York to
Chicago.

New securities are to be created on
the entire line, from Chicago with all
branches, coal roads as follows:

(1) \$175,000,000 first consolidated mort-
gages, 100-year gold bonds, secured by
mortgages and pledge of all property
acquired under the plan of reorganiza-
tion by the new company. Of these
bonds \$45,000,000 will be four per cent
prior lien bonds and \$140,000,000 will be
three and four per cent general lien
bonds.

(2) \$30,000,000 first preferred, four
per cent noncumulative stock.

(3) \$15,000,000 second preferred four
per cent non-cumulative stock.

(4) \$100,000,000 common stock.

The mileage of the new company will
be 1,937 miles. Of the prior lien bonds
\$18,000,000 are reserved for enlargement
and improvement of terminal facilities,
including elevation of tracks, and addi-
tional wharf facilities at New York,
reducing grades, constructing double
tracks and purchasing additional equip-
ment, to be used only with the consent
of the voting trustees.

Of the general lien bonds \$92,568,000
are reserved for the ultimate acquisition
of all bonds and guaranteed stocks now
left undistributed on various parts of
the system, and \$17,000,000 for new
construction, betterments addition, etc.,
after 1897, not over \$1,000,000 to be used
in any one year.

The reorganization converts into new
securities everything on the Erie sub-
sequent to the first consols, everything on
the New York, Pennsylvania and
Ohio except \$8,000,000 4 1/2 per cent bonds
and everything on the Chicago and Erie
subsequent to first mortgage.

The present Erie second consols get
75 per cent, in new general lien bonds
and 25 per cent, in new preferred stock.
The funded coupon bonds of 1887 get
100 per cent, in new general lien bonds,
10 per cent in new first preferred stock
and 90 per cent in new second preferred
stock. Erie incomes get 40 per cent in
new general lien bonds and 60 per cent,
in new first preferred stock. The present
preferred stock, on paying assessment,
gets 100 per cent, in new second
preferred stock, and the present common
stock, on paying assessment, gets 100
per cent, in new common stock. Noth-
ing additional is given for the assess-
ment in either case. Chicago and Erie
incomes get 100 per cent, in new second
preferred stock.